

## Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

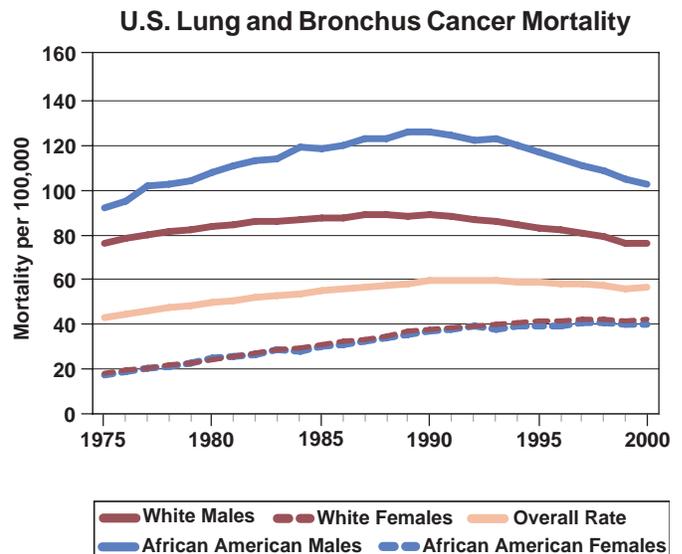
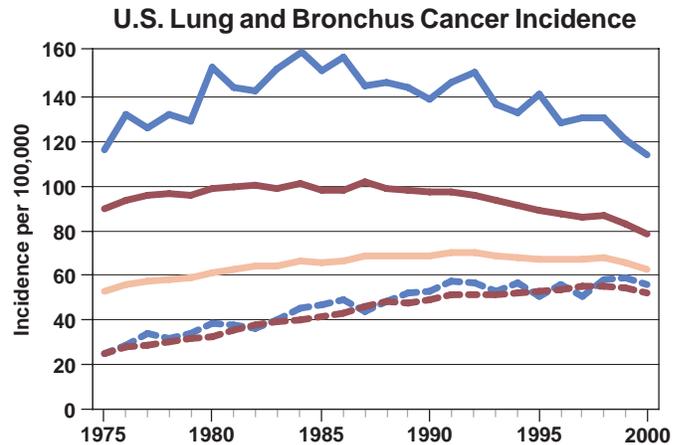
Lung cancer is the second most common cancer and the most common cause of cancer-related death in both men and women. The overall incidence and mortality rates for lung and bronchus cancer rose steadily through the 1980s and peaked around 1990. While incidence and mortality rates for men have dropped in the last decade, this trend has not been observed for women. Mortality rates are highest among African American males, followed by White males.

It is estimated that approximately \$5.8 billion\* is spent in the United States each year on treatment of lung cancer.

\*In 1996 dollars, as determined by Brown, Riley, Schussler, and Etzioni and reported in the National Cancer Institute's *Cancer Progress Report - 2003 Update* at: <http://progressreport.cancer.gov>

Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts available at:

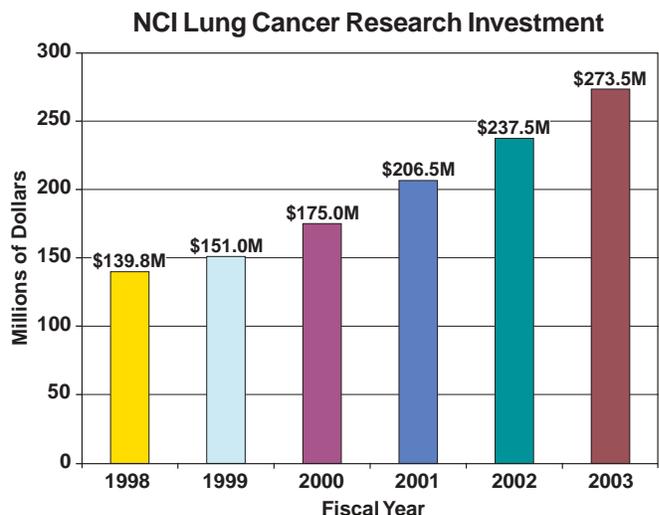
[http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/inc\\_lungb.html](http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/inc_lungb.html)  
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## Trends in NCI Funding for Lung Cancer Research

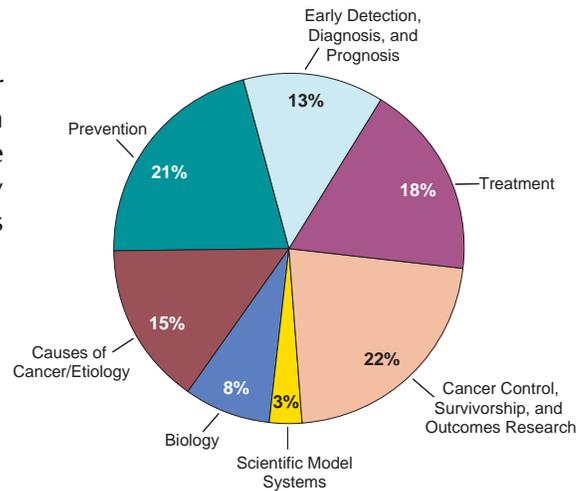
The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment in lung cancer has increased from \$139.8 million in fiscal year 1998 to \$273.5 million in fiscal year 2003.

Source: NCI Financial Management Branch  
<http://www3.cancer.gov/admin/fmb>



# NCI Lung Cancer Research Portfolio

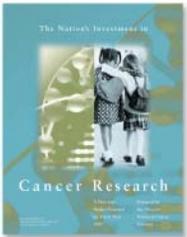
The pie chart shows the distribution of NCI lung cancer research dollars by scientific area for fiscal year 2002. Such portfolio analyses along with the recommendations of the Progress Review Groups (PRGs) are used to (1) identify research gaps, (2) develop strategic plans that will address future research needs, and (3) track and assess progress.



**NCI Lung Cancer Research Portfolio\***  
Percentage of Total Dollars by Scientific Area  
Fiscal Year 2002

\*A description of the relevant research projects can be found at the NCI Cancer Research Portfolio website at <http://researchportfolio.cancer.gov>.

## Examples of NCI Research Initiatives Relevant to Lung Cancer



- Seven lung cancer **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are moving results from the laboratory to the clinical setting. <http://spores.nci.nih.gov/lung/lung.html>
- The **National Lung Screening Trial** is under way to determine if presymptom screening with spiral computed tomography (CT) or chest x-ray can reduce deaths from lung cancer. Fifty thousand current or former smokers have been enrolled in the trial. <http://www.cancer.gov/NLST>
- The **Early Detection Research Network (EDRN)** is dedicated to identifying and testing new biomarkers for detection and risk assessment. Six laboratories are developing or validating biomarkers for lung cancer. <http://www3.cancer.gov/prevention/cbrg/edrn/>
- The **Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian (PLCO) Cancer Screening Trial** is designed to determine whether certain cancer screening tests reduce deaths from prostate, lung, colorectal, and ovarian cancers. <http://www3.cancer.gov/prevention/plco/index.html>
- **Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers** are supporting research on nicotine addiction models, genetic and environmental factors in smoking initiation and persistence, methods for preventing tobacco use across cultures, and determinants of relapse. <http://www.drugabuse.gov/TTUC/TTURCHome.html>
- NCI recently established the **Tobacco Intervention Research Clinic** to study behavioral and pharmacological tobacco-use treatment interventions in clinical patient populations. <http://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/tcrb/factsheet.html>
- The **Cancer Care Outcomes Research and Surveillance Consortium (CanCORS)** supports prospective studies on newly diagnosed lung and colorectal cancer patients recruited in geographically diverse populations. CanCORS studies address characteristics of patients and their providers and how these relate to treatment management and outcomes. <http://healthservices.cancer.gov/cancors/>
- The intramural **Lung Cancer and Upper Aerodigestive Chemoprevention Faculty** is a group of NCI scientists that identify and share strategic resources, collaborate with lung cancer SPOREs, and participate in clinical trials. <http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=133>
- The **Lung Cancer PRG**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities for lung cancer. <http://prg.cancer.gov>
- The **Lung Cancer Home Page** provides up-to-date information on lung cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. <http://www.cancer.gov/lung>